

Fig. 2

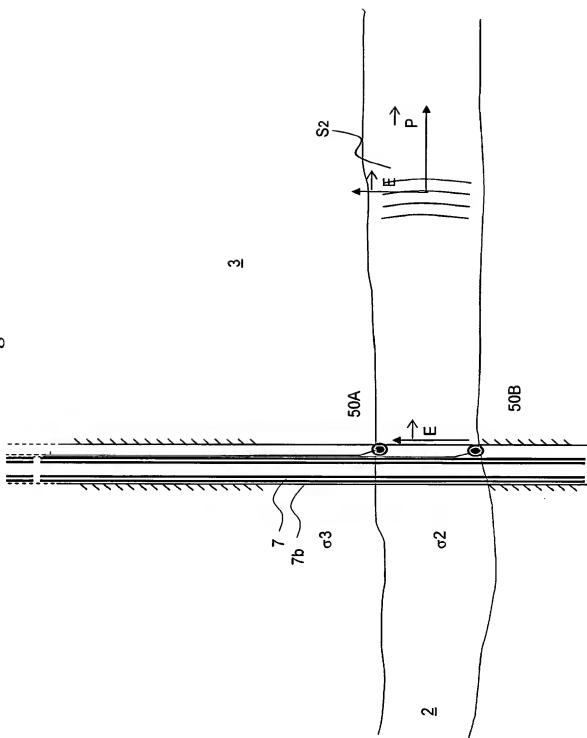


Fig. 3c

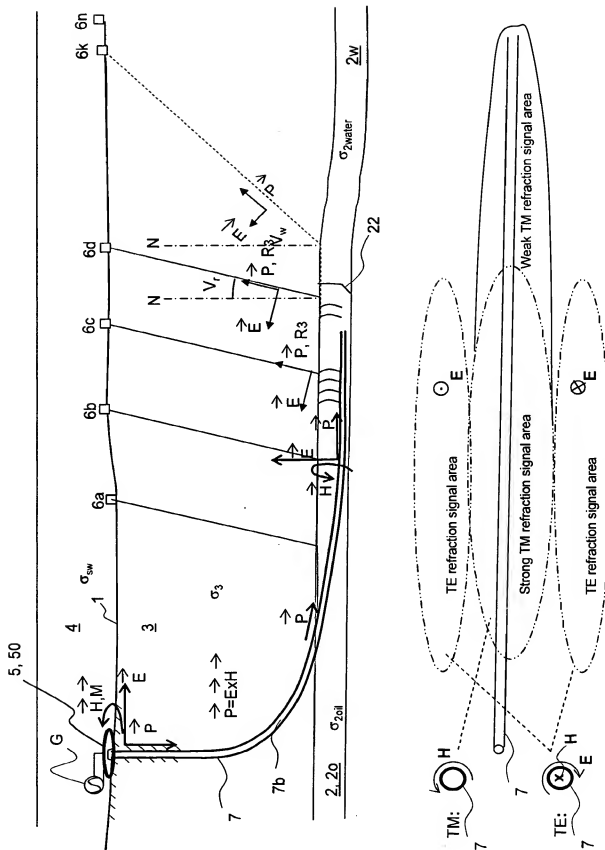
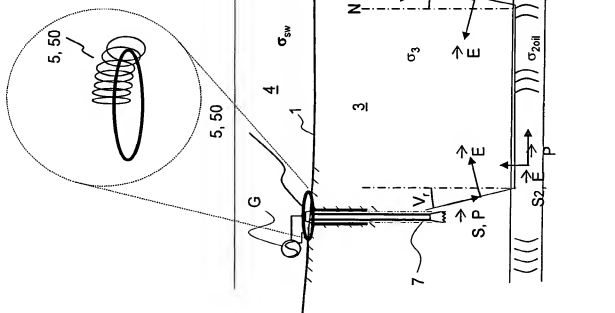
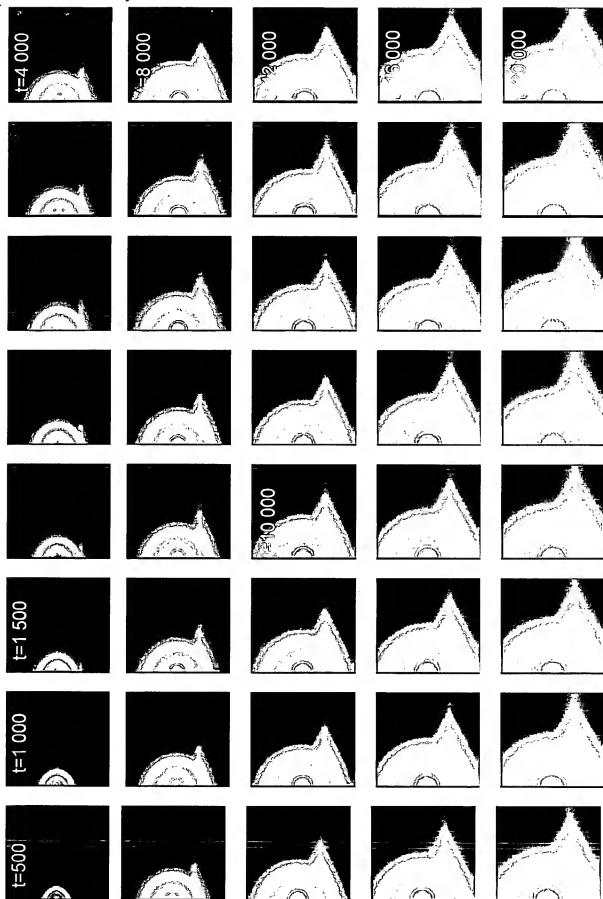


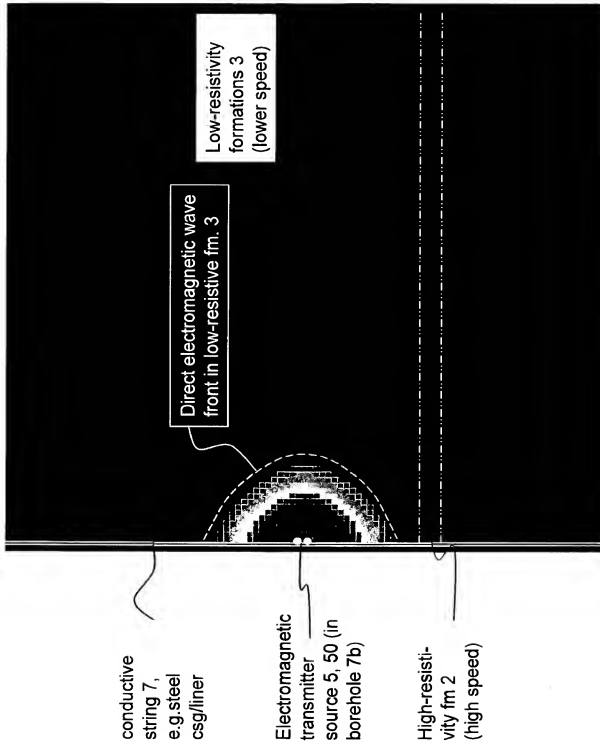
Fig. 3d





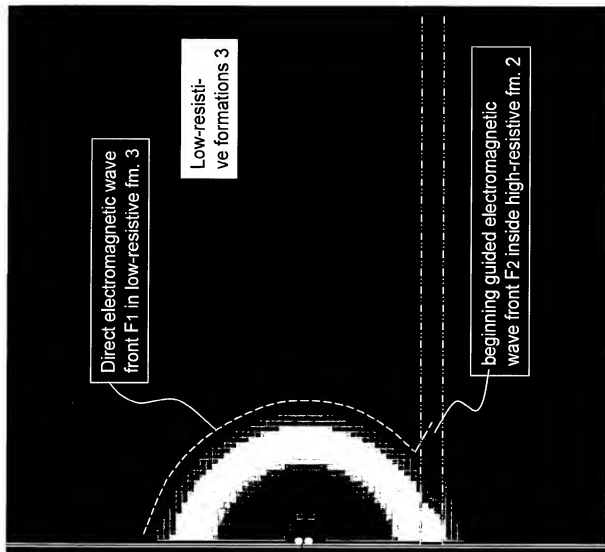
EM wave propagation from 500 to 20000 microseconds.
Time increment 500 microsec.

Fig. 4



Electromagnetic signal propagated 500 microseconds

Fig. 5



Electromagnetic signal propagated 2 000 microseconds

Fig. 6

conductive
string 7;
e.g. steel
csg/liner

Electromagnetic
transmitter
source 5 (in
borehole 7b)

High-resistivity
fm 2

Direct electromagnetic wave
front F1 in low-resistive fm. 3

Low-resistive
formations 3

beginning guided electromagnetic
wave front F2 inside high-resistive fm. 2

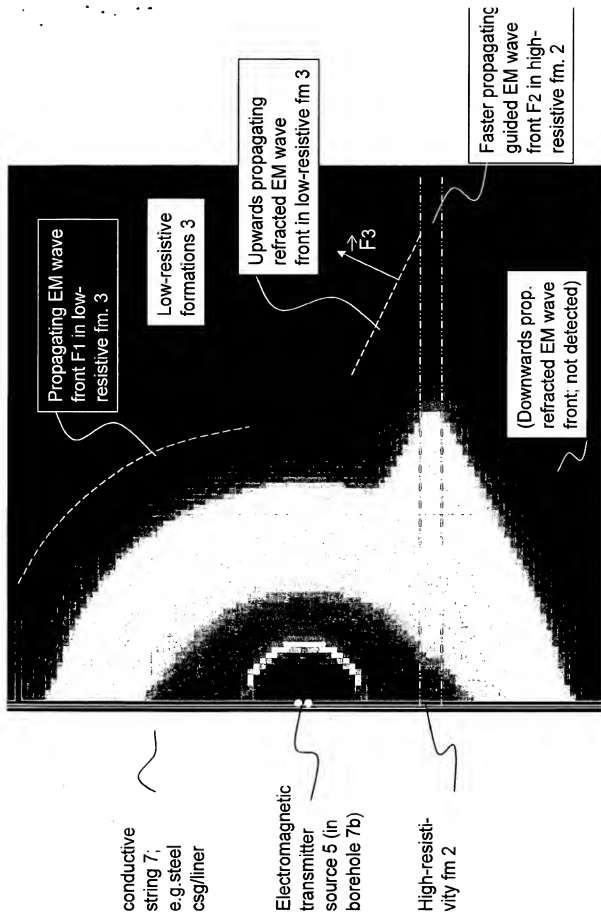
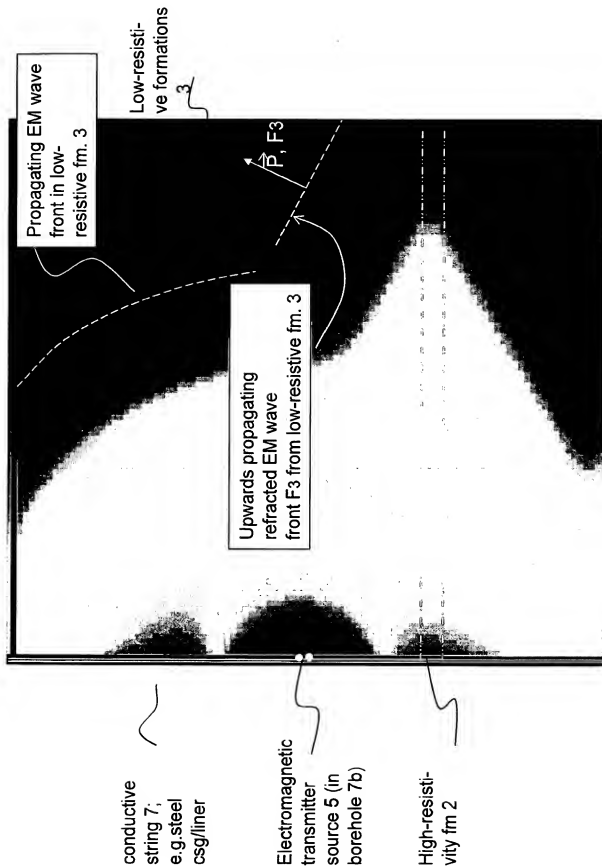
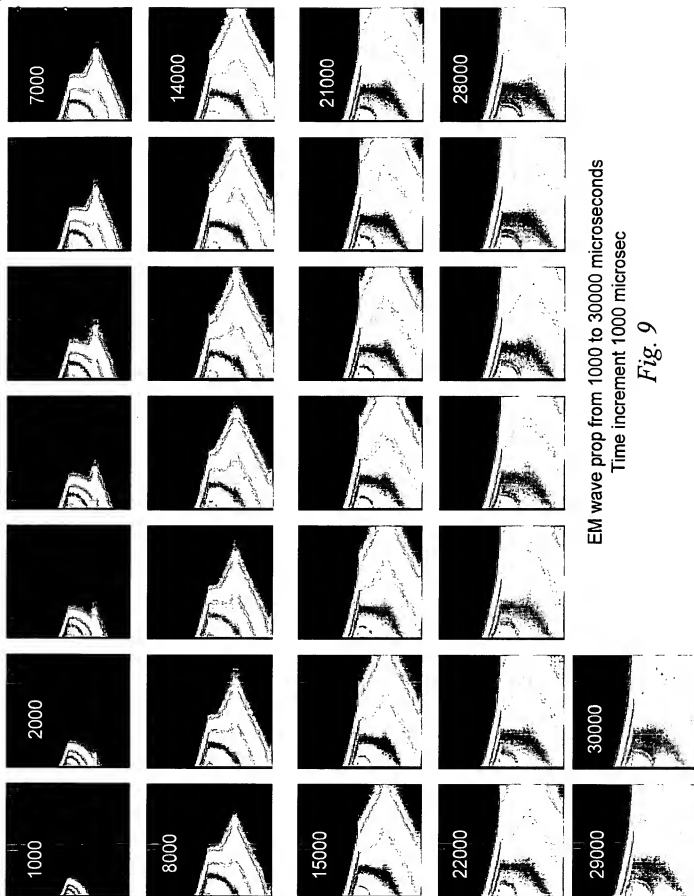


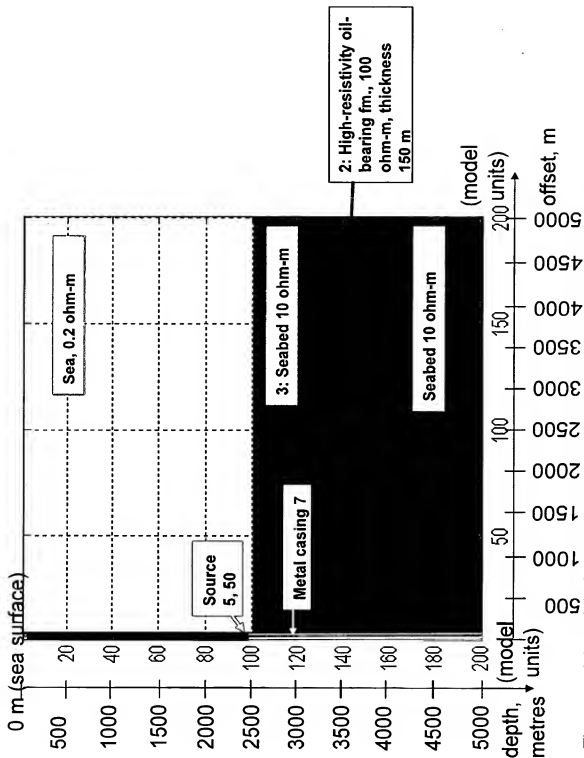
Fig. 7



Electromagnetic signal propagated 20 000 microseconds

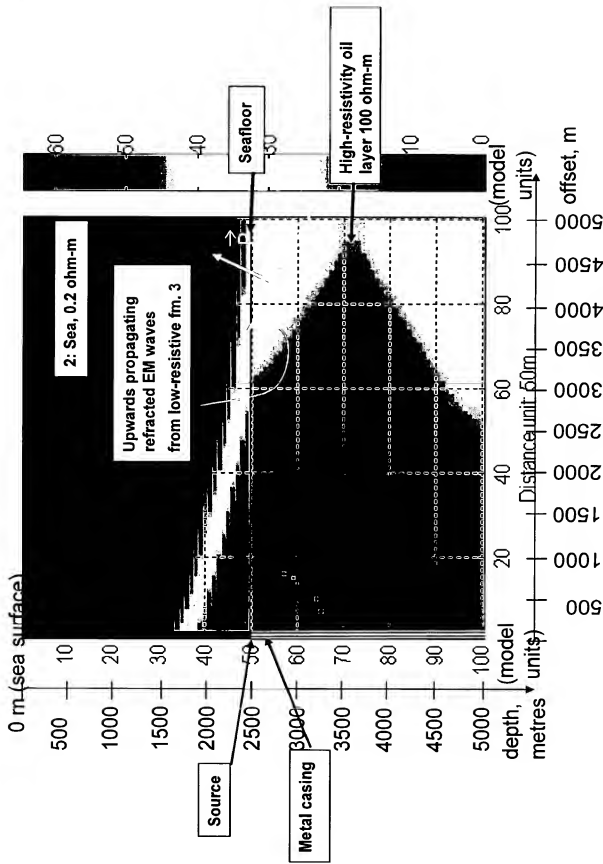
Fig. 8





The material model of Fig. 9, indicating a metal casing extending from the seafloor at 2500 m to a total depth of 5000 m into the rocks, with an EM transmitter source on the casing at the seafloor. A high-resistivity oil-bearing rock layer is indicated.

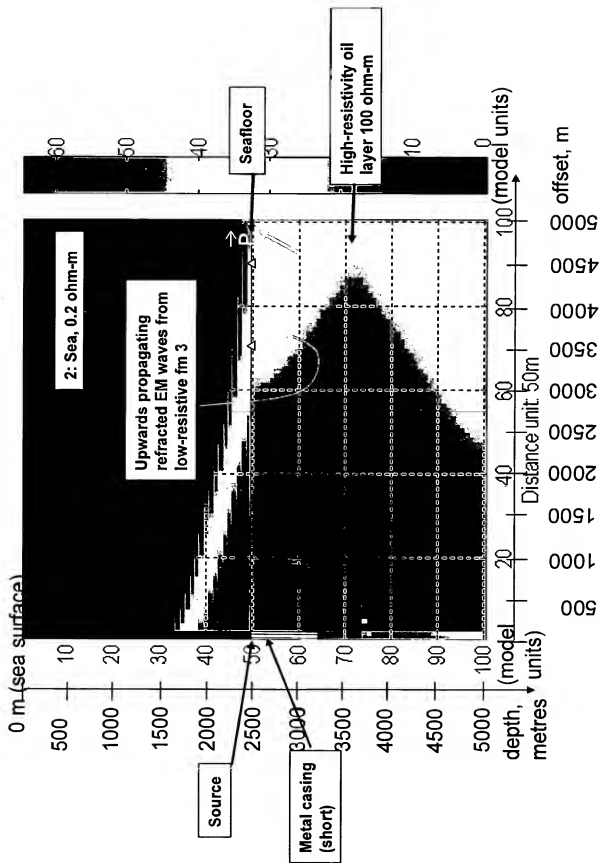
Fig. 9b



The electromagnetic field intensity according to the model of Fig. 9b.

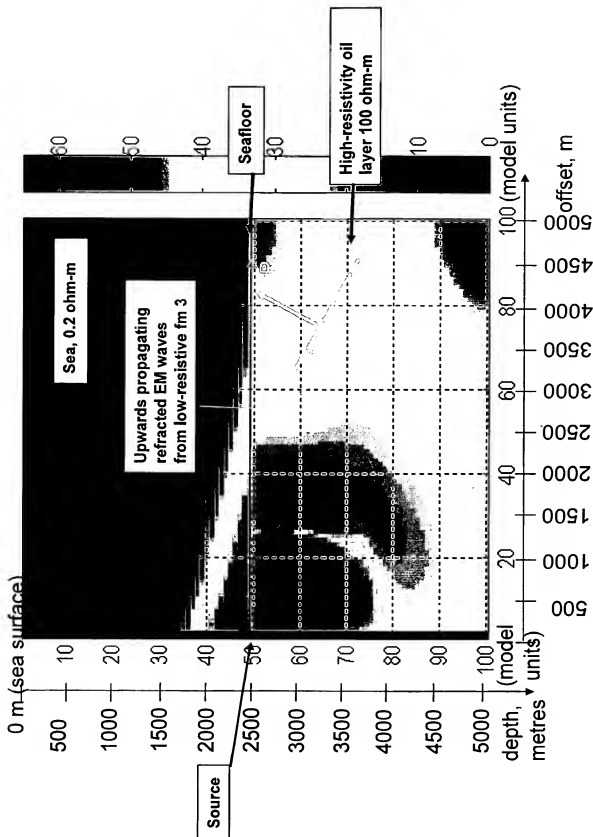
T = 30 000 microseconds.

Fig. 10



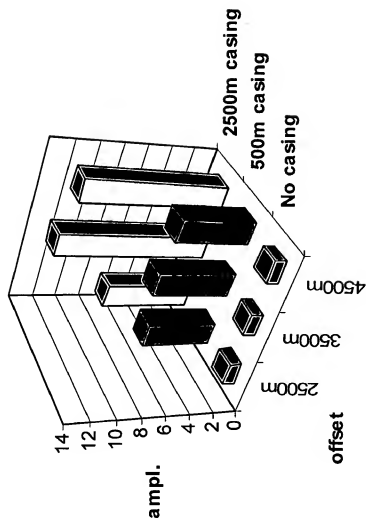
The electromagnetic field intensity according to the model of Fig. 9b, except for a short casing that stops at 3000 m depth below sea surface, or 500 m below seafloor. $T = 30\,000$ microseconds.

Fig. 11



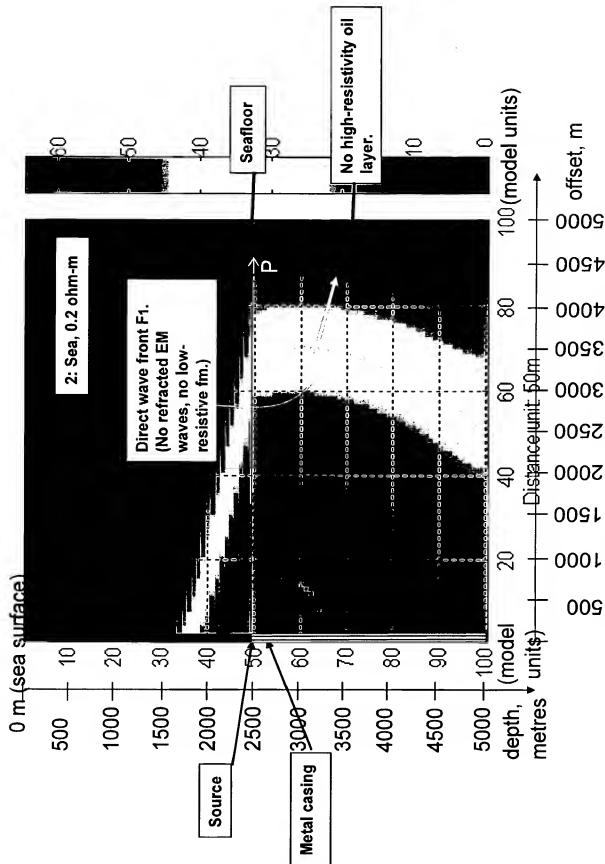
The electromagnetic field intensity according to the model of Fig. 9b, except there being no casing at all in the well. $T = 30\,000$ microseconds.

Fig. 12



A comparison between amplitudes as measured at the seabed in the imagined situations of having no casing, a short casing and a long casing.

Fig. 13



The electromagnetic field intensity according to the model of Fig. 9b, except there being no high resistivity layer.
 $T = 30\,000$ microseconds.

Fig. 14